

Hongkong Daily Press.

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[63-2]
 No. 17,158, 號八十五百一千七萬一第 日七十二月三年丑癸 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 3RD, 1918. 大拜禮 號三月五年二國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, May 2nd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (HIS HONOUR
SIR WM. REES DAVIES, K.C.).ACTION AGAINST THE HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK.

The hearing of the action brought by Lau E. Sam, a trader, of Des Vaux Road Central, against the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was continued. The action arises out of the disappearance of the former comrade of the Bank, the plaintiff being the second mortgage of a mortgage which was assigned to the defendants as part of the security for the due fulfilment of the duties, obligations and responsibilities of the comrade to the Bank. Plaintiff asks that the indenture of a charge and mortgage, dated the 28th of June, 1910, whereby certain leasehold property known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 655 and 656 was assigned to the defendants by way of mortgage be declared *ultra vires* the defendants in so far as it purports to create for such purposes the mortgage of and charge on the said leasehold property. Plaintiff also asks for a declaration that any sale and assignment of the said Inland Lots is *ultra vires* the defendants and is void.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) represented the defendant Bank.

Mr. Slade referred at the outset to the question of notice of mortgage in the pleadings, and said his friend had contended on the previous day that the defendants were aware of the notice of mortgage before the defalcations. There was no statement on the face of the statement of claim to that effect, and the only suggestion was that they were aware of the mortgage prior to the application of the proceeds. He admitted that they were aware of the mortgage before the proceeds were handed over. There were no specific dates given at all. It seemed to him that the only specific time during that period to which they drew attention was some time before the application of the proceeds of the sale. He had no desire to prevent this point being argued. It was open to his friend to allege the date upon which they said the defendants had notice, and to prove it.

His Lordship—It seems to me that the date of notice and the date of mortgage are two distinct times.

Mr. Jenkin agreed.

His Lordship—I understand as a matter of fact that the defalcations occurred since the date of the mortgage.

Mr. Slade—Before notice and since the date of mortgage. There is no admission on the face of the pleadings that there was a notice of any definite date, except "prior to the sale."

Mr. Jenkin said that this point was of such importance that it either meant, in his opinion, that the Bank lost their case entirely if what he said was right; or, on the other hand, if what the defendants said was right it meant that the plaintiff undeniably lost the case. If the pleadings did not mean what he (Counsel) said they meant, then it was a waste of time to argue. His friend had said it was a trap—

Mr. Slade—I did not mean it personally at all, but I was certainly misled.

His Lordship—Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jenkin—I intend to show from the pleadings that no plea could be made. Mr. Jenkin said there was no point in these pleadings at all, because it was admitted that all the defalcations arose on or prior to the 30th September, 1912, which was days before the notice was given. In point of fact the defalcations, dated as far back as they alleged in their statement of claim, to the 10th January, 1912.

Mr. Sharp suggested that the particular paragraph in the statement of defence should be amended. He said the plaintiff must stand upon a definite date, and it was perfectly clear that there was no definite date in the statement of claim.

Mr. Jenkin was prepared to accept amendment conditionally on his being given costs for the amendment, which was a substantial one and would take away one of his main points.

His Lordship allowed the amendment, and said that the question of costs could be argued hereafter if occasion arose.

Mr. Sharp, in his statement for the defence, said the particular property now in question formed part of the security of Lau Pun Chiu, the absent comrade. The purpose of the security was to guarantee the comrade and his Chinese staff, securing them in the performance of the agreement and to secure against any loss by reason of their default. Counsel quoted extensively from the agreement, and said it was quite clear that all defalcations were covered by it.

Mr. Jenkin agreed, but said that a defalcation by a member of the comrade's Chinese staff was of no use to his friend. It must be a defalcation in some duty which the comrade had to perform under this agreement. If he was performing a duty which was provided for in the agreement, then he would be liable.

Mr. Sharp referred to the second mortgage, dated the 2nd November, 1912, which the plaintiff now claimed gave him the right to override the Bank's claim. It was recited that this mortgage was made subject to the Bank's prior mortgage, made for the purpose of securing the comrade, and it showed that the plaintiff was aware of the defendant's mortgage and the purposes of that mortgage.

His Lordship expressed his surprise at the comparatively small cash security (\$89,500) placed with the Bank by the comrade, and Mr. Sharp explained that that was all the cash that it was convenient for him at the time to provide, but there were sureties who made the amount in cash up to \$160,000. The full security to be put up was \$333,000, to be paid within six months.

In the course of subsequent argument, Mr. Sharp observed that this case was of the greatest importance, because a decision that these mortgages were *ultra vires* the Ordinance would affect the title to more land in Hongkong than he was in a position to tell his Lordship, because, as his Lordship well knew, a great deal of property in land in the Colony had at various times been mortgaged to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Jenkin queried whether that had anything to do with the present action.

His Lordship—It is a little caveat, I suppose. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

MORE RATING APPEALS BY THE
GOVERNMENT.

INCORRECT RETURNS TO THE ASSESSOR.

At the Summary Court yesterday, before the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. H. Kemp), Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Taxes to appeal under Sections 16 and 17 of the Rating Ordinance, 1901, against the valuation of "Quarndorn," Rural Building Lot, No. 112, the Peak, No. 2, Hill District, whereby the rateable value of the said tenement is assessed at \$2,100, on the ground that the said tenement is valued below its rateable value, the said tenement being now let for a term of three years, from the 1st May, 1911, at \$225 per month, with the option of two years further at the same rental, the tenant paying the rates. The owner is Mr. Alfred Bryer and the tenants are the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Mr. R. F. C. Master represented the occupier of the house; the respondent, Mr. David Wood, assessor of rates, appeared in person.

Mr. Hodgson said notice of the appeal had been served upon the respondent and upon the occupier within the time necessary to serve these documents under the Ordinance. The present rateable value was assessed upon a monthly rental of \$175, exclusive of taxes, which brought the rateable value up to \$2,100. That was based upon the return made by the owner of the house, the rental having been stated as \$175, exclusive of taxes. He (the Crown Solicitor) was seeking to upset that valuation on the ground stated in the notice of appeal. His friend, Mr. Master, appeared for the occupier, and he thought he would admit the lease, and thus save him the trouble of proving it.

Mr. Master—I simply appear to admit the lease, the rate receipts, and the notice which has been served on the occupier. That is as far as I am interested in the proceedings.

Mr. Hodgson—Subject to the view of the respondent, I shall merely ask your Lordship to allow the appeal on those grounds.

The respondent, Mr. David Wood, said he had no objection; the house should be assessed, in his opinion, at \$2,700, the rental being \$225 a month, exclusive of taxes.

His Honour accordingly allowed the appeal, the Colonial Treasurer to be directed to amend the assessment to \$2,700.

A CASE WITHDRAWN.

There was a similar appeal in regard to "Tandergoe," No. 119b, the Peak, Hill District, (owned by Mr. A. Bryer and occupied by Mr. C. A. Tomes) the value of the tenement being assessed at \$2,100, and is now let at \$300 per month, the tenant paying the rates.

Mr. Hodgson intimated that he did not intend to proceed with this notice of appeal at present. He would be out of time at that day, but he proposed to allow the matter to be withdrawn, with his Lordship's permission, with a view to taking further steps later on, if he were so instructed.

The appeal was withdrawn.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

H. Hancock and A. N. Joseland have arranged to play in the singles championship competition, the winner to meet the holder, H. A. Nisbet.

THE CHINESE DRAMA.

[BY DR. LIONEL GILES.]

It seems probable that the drama in China, like that of Greece, had its origin in the sacrificial ceremonies of religion. We know that in the time of Confucius, 500 B.C., it was customary for solemn dances to be performed in the ancestral temples, at which feathered wands, battle-axes and other objects were brandished in unison by the dancers. We also hear of pantomimic displays and representations of ancient historical events, divided into a number of scenes. Certain ceremonies for the expulsion of evil spirits, in which a house to house visitation was made by villagers dressed in fantastic garb, may also have some connection with the beginnings of dramatic art. Others are inclined to derive the drama from the puppet shows, which from time immemorial have been a feature of the life of the people, and they point to the fact that in many parts of China, a theatrical performance is still preceded by a display of marionettes. However that may be, it is certain that for the increase of 1,200 years after the time of Confucius no great development of the drama can have taken place, if indeed it can be said to have existed at all. No record of anything in the nature of a modern stage-play can be traced until the reign of the Emperor Ming Huang of the Tang dynasty, in the first half of the 8th century A.D. Being exceptionally fond of song and dance, this emperor is said to have founded a sort of academy, known as the "Pear-tree Garden," where a company of 300 persons was personally trained by him for the production of what, for want of a better name, may be described as operas. Music must have constituted the basis of these performances, but it seems that the slender thread of a story was also introduced between the choral songs; and to this day, actors in China are often called "Apprentices of the Pear-tree Garden."

During another long interval of 500 years there is no evidence that the theatricals spread further than the Imperial Court, or became part of the recognised amusements of the people. It was not until the close of the Sung dynasty, in the middle of the 13th century, that the dramatic instincts of the Chinese were really awakened. The impulse seems to have come from without, for it is precisely in the period when the all-conquering Mongols were engaged in adding the Celestial Empire to their vast domains that Chinese dramatic literature begins. The earliest stage-play that has come down to us, "The Story of the Western Pavilion," is also one of the most exquisite from a literary point of view, though more lyrical in character and less vigorous in action than many that were to follow.

A marvellous creative period now set in, almost comparable in fertility of genius to our own Elizabethan era. The names are recorded of no fewer than 564 plays and of 85 playwrights who lived under this dynasty, and a collection of the hundred best pieces has been preserved to form the classical repertory, so to speak, of the Chinese Theatre. Of these, one of the most famous is entitled "The Orphan of the House of Chao," a thrilling drama, based on historical fact, in which cruelty and craft are met by fidelity and self-sacrifice, with poetic justice in the end. When the Mongol line was replaced by the native Chinese dynasty known as the Ming, the great outburst of dramatic activity had already begun to wane, and the succeeding period was comparatively poor in works of outstanding literary merit, a brilliant exception is "The Story of the Guitars," a play of moral depth and beauty but somewhat exaggerated pathos, which was performed for the first time in 1404.

THE MODERN STAGE PLAY.

Modern Chinese plays still follow, in external construction at any rate, the model of the dramas produced under the Mongols. They are usually divided into four acts, with or without a prologue, and are accompanied throughout by an orchestra consisting of gongs, drums and cymbals, besides string and wind instruments. The words are delivered in a high-pitched recitative, varied by bouts of chanting in passages where special stress is required for the heightening of emotion or the utterance of moral reflections. There is, as a rule, one particular character who breaks at intervals into song and fulfils in some degree the function of a chorus. Few Chinese plays last much over an hour, the average length being about 45 minutes, part of which may be taken up with "gag." It should be remembered, however, that the acting version is considerably shorter than the printed work as it would appear in a book. It is the rule for a number of plays to be performed continuously. A clash of cymbals announces the conclusion of each, but there is no other interval. This accounts for the wide-spread notion that Chinese plays are ridiculously long, the contrary being nearer to the truth. There is no sharp distinction such as we are accustomed to draw between comedies and tragedies, in the latter genus, in the strict sense of the word, hardly existing at all.

Plays are roughly classified as *Civil* and *Military*. Military plays are chiefly based on episodes drawn from the

inexhaustible mine of Chinese history, and deal with the heroism or villainy of Emperors, celebrated generals and other famous historical personages. A great deal of fighting takes place on the stage, accompanied by all manner of gymnastic and acrobatic feats. Civil plays comprise all the events of everyday life, and range from domestic drama and the comedy of manners and intrigue to farces and burlesques of the noisiest, and frequently of the most obscene, description. Falling somewhat outside these two main classes are the quasi-religious plays dealing with exhibitions of Taoist magic, or the very popular variety of comedy in which priests, both Buddhist and Taoist, are held up to ridicule. Chinese actors are almost exclusively natives of Peking, and it follows that the language they speak is only intelligible in those parts of China where some form of the Mandarin dialect prevails. In many of the southern and south-eastern provinces the audience have to rely largely on their quick comprehension of gesture and facial expression. The historical plays, moreover, are performed in a language more concise and elevated in style than the common vernacular, and could not be easily followed but for the fact that every Chinese audience is perfectly familiar with the outline, at least, of the stories enacted.

ACTORS.

A full Chinese theatrical company is made up of 55 persons. The various rôles are classified and kept distinct, each actor being expected to play only one particular class of character. The principal classes are—(1) *Sheng*, including the parts both of hero and walking gentlemen; (2) *Ching*, the bold and unscrupulous villain; (3) *Tan*, the female parts, respectable and otherwise; (4) *Chou*, the clown, who women took part in theatricals throughout the Mongol and Ming dynasties, and a step was only put to the practice as late as the 18th century under the reign of the Emperor Chien Lung, whose mother had herself been an actress. Of recent years the ban has been removed, and an increasing number of women are again performing on the public stage. Chinese actors are notoriously among the finest in the world, those who take female parts showing particular skill and likewise commanding the highest salaries. Gorgeous dresses are worn, and the make-up, if not always realistic, is strikingly effective. The actor's life is often wretched in the extreme. Bought or hired from poverty-stricken parents at an early age, he is subjected to a very rigorous course of both histrionic and acrobatic training. In addition, he has to memorize between a hundred and two hundred parts, so as to be able to appear in them at a moment's notice, without rehearsal or prompter. In spite of his comparatively high intellectual standard, he is, nevertheless, regarded as a social outcast, and all his descendants, to the third generation, are debarred from competing in the public examinations.

THEATRES.

Permanent theatres, in the proper sense of the word, are to be found only in Peking and Canton and some of the larger treaty ports. Even in these the accommodation is very simple. There is a pit furnished with benches and a table in front of each, and a balcony divided into a number of separate boxes. The stage, which is built out into the auditorium so as to be commanded on three sides, must on no account face west, this being the inauspicious quarter controlled by the White Tiger. (It may be noted, as a reassuring circumstance, that the stage of the Duke of York's Theatre faces east.) There is no scenery, no curtain, and but few accessories. Two doors at the back serve, one for entrance, the other for exit. The theatre, except where customs have been modified by foreign influence, is free to all, but it is understood that every visitor will pay for some refreshment.

OPEN-AIR PERFORMANCES.

Open-air performances, however, are the rule throughout the country at large. On the occasion of some rich man's birthday, or on the festival of some local god, a performance may be arranged and paid for by public subscription. A large stage, constructed of bamboo poles, planks and matting, will be put up in any convenient place that may offer, either under a spreading tree, or in the middle of the street opposite the house of the man who pays for the show, or frequently in the courtyard of a temple, so that the image of the god himself may witness the performance, in which he is supposed to take great delight. The representation will begin at noon, and go on without intermission until sunset. Plays are also a regular accompaniment of large banquets, towards the end of which the actors come in and submit a list of some fifty or sixty pieces, from which the host will perhaps choose eight or ten. On such occasions, the female portion of the household will look on from a gallery, where they are concealed behind a trellis.

STAGE CONVENTIONS.

Owing to the complete absence of scenic accessories, it is obvious that a great deal has to be left to the imagination of a Chinese audience. As each character enters, he tells you himself, quite in the manner of Bottom, who he is and what

part he has to play in the coming drama. The members of the orchestra sit on the stage itself, and footmen wait at the sides, ready to carry in screens, chairs, tables and the like, wherewith to represent city-walls and houses, forests and even mountains. An actor will gravely bestir a stick and prance about the stage as though on horseback, without the least fear of evoking a smile. Or, if dead, he will contrive to alter his face and then get up and carry himself off, making movements as though acting the part of a bearer. Again, it is quite a usual thing for a player who is getting hoarse to have a cup of tea handed to him by an attendant. A change of scene is indicated by pantomimic action, or by all the *dramatis personae* walking rapidly in single file round the stage.

INFLUENCE OF THE DRAMA.

In conclusion, it may be said that theatricals form the great national amusement of the Chinese. Their influence is wholesome and beneficial both as a relief from the dreary monotony of an illiterate Chinese village, and, on the other hand, as an educational force not to be despised. Through the medium of the Stage, the Chinese peasant has a far better knowledge of the history of his own country than is the case with the English working man.

HONGKONG SHARE
MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 2nd May state:—

The local market has ruled quieter during the past week, but rates generally have been well maintained, and a fair volume of business transacted. The London market closes dull for "Rubber," and quiet for Tin shares at a slight decline on last week's rates. "Oils" have also suffered a relapse, due probably to the political complications in Europe, but close firm at the reduction. Fine Hard Para Rubber closes at 3/5 per lb., and Fine Plantation Sheets at 3/2 per lb., steady. The open market rate of discount has advanced to 4 per cent., but the Bank of England rate is unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent. Bar Silver closes dull at 27-11/16d, ready, 27-15/16d, forward and Sterling T.T. at 2/-. The S.T. rate on Shanghai is quoted at 72, and on Singapore at 52. Consols are unchanged at 74 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have again been sold in small lots at \$808, and more shares are obtainable at the rate. London is unchanged at \$810/10-.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue quiet but steady at \$795 with small sales. Yangtzes are wanted in the North at \$190, and North Chinas can also be placed there at the reduced rate of Tls. 125. Cantons after sales can be procured locally at \$310.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs continue quiet with probable sellers at \$950. Chinas have sold at \$148, and close with probable sellers at this quotation.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked at \$27 1/2, and close steady. Indo-China are quiet at \$85, and China and Manila firm with sales and buyers at \$83. Dogshaws have advanced with small sales up to \$22, at which rate the market closes with sellers. Star Ferries have been booked up to \$51 closing with buyers at \$50.

OILS.—Shells have declined to a middle quotation of 112/- with buyers for London account at 111/- and sellers at 113/-. Ural Caspians are also lower at a middle quotation of 45/- and Mexican Eagles at 37/-.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars after various fluctuations close with buyers at \$107 and sellers at \$107. Lanes are reported to have been done at \$37 1/2 and at this rate more shares are procurable.

MINING.—Tronchs are quiet at a middle quotation of 78/9. Heawoods with sellers at 4/3, and Pahang Consolidated at 7/-, Malayan Tins are easier at 74/6 middle, and Chinese Engineering firm at 35/- middle.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa have declined to a selling quotation of \$69 with buyers at \$68 1/2. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$73, \$78 1/2, and \$19.00; now be placed at the latter rate. New Amoy Docks are still enquired for at \$8, Shanghai Docks at Tls. 63, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 114 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold at \$110 and more shares are wanted. Kowloon Lands continue in request at \$37, West Point at \$62, and Humphreys Estates at the improved rate of \$32 1/2. Hongkong Hotels are unchanged with buyers at \$115 (old) and \$76 (new).

CORROD MILLS.—Hongkongs continue quiet at \$9 1/2 with probable sellers. In the North, Ewos are quoted Tls. 125 buyers, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 135 sellers, Kung Yik Tls. 133 buyers, Soy Chees Tls. 45 sellers and Laou Kung Mows Tls. 110 sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have further improved to a buying quotation of \$107. Electrics are wanted at \$33 1/2, Ices at \$164, Ropes at \$21 after sales. Steam Landries at \$4.35, Watsons at \$5.60, Powells at \$9 1/2, and Fisheries at \$1. There are sellers of China Providents at \$83, Cements at \$4.90, Union Waterboats at \$17, China Lights at \$4, and Pulp at \$20. Hongkong Tramways are wanted at 7/5, and Langkats in the North at Tls. 61.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.—Yesterday being a London Stock Exchange holiday no quotations were received to-day, but the following (middle prices) came to hand from our London Agents by cable yesterday:

United Serdangs	9/8
United Serdangs	9/3 premium
Eastern Trusts	13/8
London Ventures	9d
Tronchs	78/9
Pahang Consolidated	9/-
Malayan Tin Dredgers	74/6
Chinese Engineering	35/-
Shell Transports	112/-
Mexican Eagles	37/-
Ural Caspians	45/-
Indo-Chinas	175/-
Hongkong Electric Trams	7/3

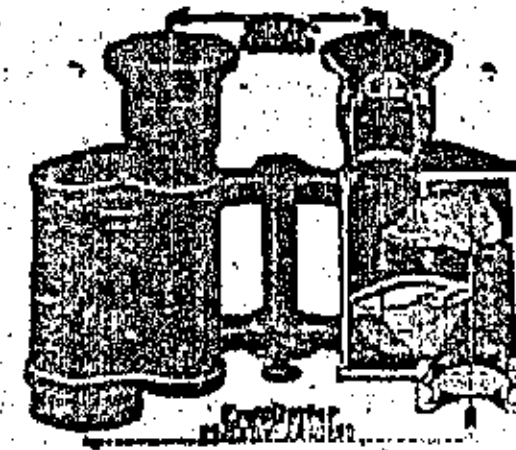
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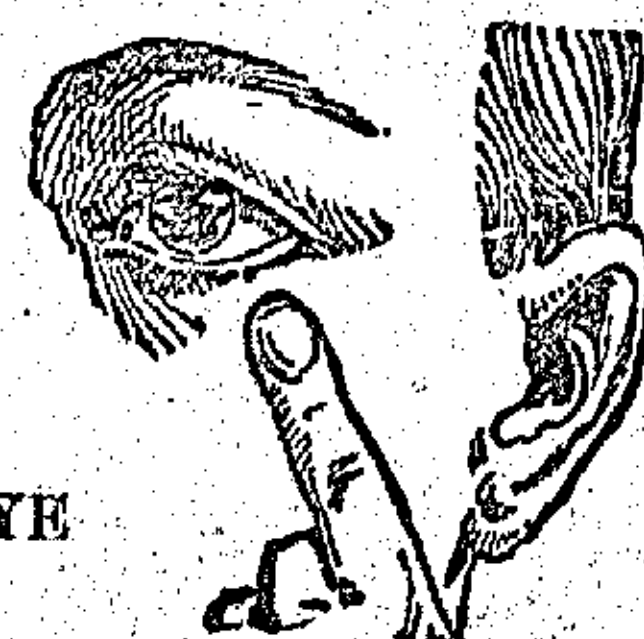
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CURES DIARRHOEA, COLIC, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.

THERAPION No. 2
CURES BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION No. 3
CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON THE BOX AND INSIST ON HAVING THERAPION.

SIR PERCY SCOTT AND LORD C. BEREFSFORD.

REMARKABLE ALLEGATIONS.

In the new number of the *British Review*, Sir Percy Scott, who has just retired from active service, makes a very vigorous reply to the criticisms which have been passed on him in recent years by Lord Charles Berefsford. Hitherto, he says, he has not been able to reply because he was on the active list; now he is free to defend himself and will do so. The article for the most part deals with some passages in Lord Charles Berefsford's book "The Betrayal" which reflected severely on Sir Percy Scott's character and ability as an officer. The chief events referred to are two signalling incidents. Versions of both of them have appeared in the Press, but not Sir Percy Scott's account.

THE ROXBURGH INCIDENT.

Sir Percy Scott was, in 1907, commander of the cruiser squadron attached to the Channel Fleet, of which Lord Charles Berefsford was Commander-in-Chief. Says Sir Percy Scott:—

"On November 4th, 1907, the Good Hope, flying my flag, and the Roxburgh, a ship of my squadron, were at Portland, within three hundred yards of one another at Portland. The Good Hope was inside the breakwater, the Roxburgh outside; both ships had received an order from Lord Charles that they must be externally painted by the 8th, but no signal had been made to them that they were to suspend their gunnery practices.

"While discussing with my staff matters in connection with the approaching visit of H.M. the German Emperor, a message was brought to me from the captain of the Roxburgh suggesting that his ship should remain outside the breakwater in order that they might continue a gunnery practice that he was carrying out. I at first agreed to this, but my secretary remarked that this was a case where paintwork was of more importance than gunnery, for if the Roxburgh did not come and take advantage of the fine weather she might not be repainted by the 8th. I thought this a very happy way of expressing it, and replied by signal:—

"Paintwork appears to be more in demand than gunnery, so you had better come in to make yourself look pretty by the 8th."

"To this the captain of the Roxburgh answered:—

"As the weather is suitable, we can red-lead the rust marks off our funnels and get ready for painting out here."

"It is essential to note that this message was sent before the receipt of any order from Lord Charles to suspend gunnery."

Two hours later, Lord Charles Berefsford arrived, and then, and then only, says Sir Percy Scott, ordered the Roxburgh to suspend gunnery and get ready for painting.

But someone communicated to him the message sent to him by the captain of the Roxburgh, and he ordered the Roxburgh to suspend gunnery, and he refused to listen to explanations. Sir Percy Scott declares that Lord Charles' public signal to the Fleet on the matter was composed of "untruths" and he adds:—

"The signal from Lord Charles was made as publicly as possible to the twenty thousand officers and men present, and copies of it were posted on the fore-decks of ships for the men to see. This was contrary to all ideas of discipline. The commanding me, and the reporting of the case to the Admiralty without asking me for an explanation, was contrary to the King's regulations, contrary to all ideas of justice, and set a bad example to the Fleet."

"A further deplorable example to the officers and men under his command," says Lord Charles Berefsford, "order me not to speak to him, but only to communicate with him in writing."

AN ORDER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The second signalling incident is more serious. It relates to an order given by Lord Charles Berefsford which Sir Percy Scott declares it would have been highly dangerous to carry out. He says:—

"On the 1st July, 1905, Lord Charles Berefsford ordered the Third Division, which was under my command, to take up a certain position with reference to the battle squadron. I commenced carrying out the order by turning the Good Hope on a northerly course. Lord Charles then took the command of my squadron out of my hands and made the following signals:—

"Third Division turn together to S.S.E." All the ships turned by the shortest way, which in the case of the Good Hope was to port, the rearward to starboard. This brought the Good Hope nearly on the beam of the Argyle. The next signal was 'Turn together to S. by W.' This brought the Good Hope on the beam of the Argyle, at a distance of about 1,300 yards.

"With the ships in this position Lord Charles hoisted the amazing signal:—

"Third Division turn together 18 points to starboard, Good Hope turn 18 points to port." The officers responsible for the safety of H.M.S. Good Hope pointed out to me that if they acted on this signal it would be the Victoria and Camperdown over again. They very properly refused to acknowledge such a signal and remained at the dip. (Answering pennant at the dip means, 'I see the signal, but do not understand it.' Answering pennant hoisted close up means, 'I see the signal and quite understand it.')

Notwithstanding this warning from the Good Hope that Lord Charles was doing wrong, he hoisted down both signals together. The captain of the Good Hope intimated to me that he was going to act on the signal to the Third Division to turn to starboard; he turned to starboard, and he was quite correct, as his ship was one of the Third Division. Here the matter might have ended. Lord Charles evidently did not know what was going on, but I let well alone, so made matters worse by confirming him. He hoisted down the signal to turn to port. The captain of the Good Hope replied: 'Good Hope did not close up before the signal was hoisted down.'

"To make matters still worse, Lord Charles made another signal to the Good Hope and introduced my name into it, for what reason I do not know. The captain of the Good Hope managed his own ship, and was quite competent to do so. The signal from Lord Charles was as follows:—

"Did Good Hope take in the signal to turn to port? If Good Hope took in the signal to turn to port, and the Rear-Admiral thought Good Hope was too close to Argyle, the Rear-Admiral was right in turning to starboard. An officer of my standing does not think that a ship is too close; he knows whether she is too close or not, and it was unnecessary to tell me that it was right to avoid a collision. I replied to Lord Charles:—Good Hope took in signal to turn to port, but did not go close up as there was danger in such a turn. As the signal to turn to port was hoisted down before the Good Hope had answered it, I concluded that the danger had been removed, and the Good Hope therefore acted on the signal to the Third Division to turn to starboard. Neither I nor the captain of the Good Hope disobeyed a signal. There is no disobedience in not acting on a signal which disappears from view before you have acknowledged that you understand its purport."

"I well knew that the signal was dangerous, and so I publicly told Lord Charles Berefsford. The officers responsible for the safety of H.M.S. Good Hope knew that the signal was dangerous, and the navigating officer of the Argyle knew that the signal was dangerous. This particular officer was in the Camperdown when she sank the Victoria, and 371 brave officers and men went to the bottom of the ocean. This officer's feelings when he saw the fatal signal of Lord Charles Berefsford may be imagined. He took the Good Hope's bearing and distance, noted it down, and called the commander's attention to his notation. On board the Good Hope we could see that all the officers and signalmen of the Argyle had their telescopes directed on our flags. They fully realised that, if I sanctioned those flags going up, probably one or both of the ships would go to the bottom."

"In anticipation of the Admiralty ordering an inquiry into the circumstances of this case, the actual signals made were noted down and attested by the officers who saw them, and the distance of the Argyle was taken and entered in the official log-book, which is now at the Admiralty."

Lord Charles Berefsford, of course, denies the accuracy of this version. A similar account, when it first appeared in the press, he has described as "totally incorrect."

"I ALWAYS FELT ILL."

A WOMAN WHO HAD
PAINS AFTER EATING—SICK
HEADACHES—FLATULENCE
BEFORE SHE TOOK
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

"I always felt ill, and was generally used up and fit for nothing." These are the words of Mrs. H. Anderson, who until a recent date was a victim of a very prolonged attack of indigestion.

That "fit for nothing" feeling is often the painful experience of thousands of men and women who day after day feel too ill or too depressed for work. One man is unequal to the task of coping with his business; another can't do heavy manual labour because he is weak and languid; and many women have not the strength required to enable them to carry out the duties of the household as well and quickly as they would like.

Perhaps you know what it is to have no energy, no appetite, and to be tired out with slight exertion. These are danger signals—signs that indigestion has started its insidious task of undermining your health. In a more advanced stage indigestion gives rise to biliousness, sick headaches, flatulence, constipation, pains after eating, furred tongue, loss of appetite, and is often the cause of sleeplessness.

You can't ignore indigestion, and you can't afford to neglect it, save at peril to your health and strength. What you need is the great remedy for indigestion—Mother Seigel's Syrup, which has a speedy, beneficial, and comforting effect on the stomach, liver and bowels. Mother Seigel's Syrup gives you a good appetite, purifies your blood, and thus restores the full vigour of robust health.

Mrs. Anderson, in her letter describing her restoration to good health by Mother Seigel's Syrup, says:—

"Two years ago I became a sufferer from indigestion. After meals, even though I had only partaken of a few mouthfuls, I had a painful feeling of fullness, soon followed by a peculiar inward burning sensation. I was also frequently depressed by violent flatulence, and sharp pains. Besides the stomach troubles I suffered acutely from nasty sick headaches and pains in the back and shoulders; in short, my health appeared to be thoroughly undermined. I always felt and looked ill, and was generally used up and fit for nothing."

"Everything I tried was useless until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup. I was most agreeably surprised at the results. In two days I felt greatly relieved, and in a few weeks my malady was a thing of the past. Now I enjoy perfect health, the greatest of all blessings."—Boom Street, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, December 10th, 1912.

The case quoted above should convince you that Mother Seigel's Syrup is a splendid remedy you will never allow indigestion to get such a grip upon you, that it can only be removed by a long course of treatment. Prevention is better than cure, therefore take an occasional dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup in order to keep the stomach, liver, and bowels in a healthy state of activity. Try it to-day. Every dose is a step towards good health.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th May, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th May, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ALEXIA."

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th May, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LITUANIA."

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HEADACHES AND THEIR MEANING.

PROMINENT CEYLON SPORTSMAN TELLS OF HIS PAINFUL EXPERIENCE THROUGH NEGLECTED HEADACHE, AND OF HIS ULTIMATE CURE BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Headache is the warning message sent by some part of the system to say that it is in need of attention. Neglect of headache is dangerous, for it may end in one of many complaints getting so firm a hold on you as to make the cure difficult if not impossible.

Mr. R. G. Heyzer, an Inspector of the Ceylon Police stationed at Galle, has proved this. At the time when he was making an enviable record for himself in running, jumping, football and cricket he met with an accident on the football field; his health gave way in consequence, and until he commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills sporting events no longer included his name.

"After the accident," he related during an interview, "I suffered agonies from headache, which brought on fits of melancholy, and I became very weak. Later, the doctor said that I was suffering from nervous breakdown. Even after this verdict I did not think anything serious was the matter until I found that my meals disagreed with me, and that I vomited whenever I took heavy food."

"I lost all my 'condition' and got exceedingly thin. The doctor advised me to give up sports. It was unnecessary advice for I had already had to give them up. My breathing was so bad that I could not exert myself. I was troubled with heart palpitation, and often I had to stand and gasp for breath, with my heart thumping against my ribs in a most alarming manner. Neuralgia and back pains racked my body, my spine seemed to lose all its strength, and my muscles were turning stiff."

"Just when I was in this pitiable plight I heard of a case similar to mine having been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I obtained a supply of these Pills, and after the first few bottles I found my nerves becoming stronger, and I slept peacefully at night. Continuing with the treatment the headache disappeared, my appetite returned, and I became completely cured."

"And you believe the cure is permanent?" asked the interviewer.

"Of that I have not the slightest doubt," returned Mr. Heyzer, "for since my recovery I have won the Championship Cup of the Colombo Y.M.C.A. for all round sports three years in succession, the Inter-Carbine Competition, the Y.M.C.A. Challenge Cup for the One Mile Handicap, and captained the Colombo Rovers Football Club when they won the League Competition."

Mr. Heyzer's nervous breakdown was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because they supplied his nerves with the energizing blood which he lacked. In just the same manner Anemia, Debility, Indigestion, Rheumatism, and the ailments peculiar to women have been cured by this splendid blood-building medicine. Obtainable everywhere, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Sechen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8 post free.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Banchoing	Samarang
Barker, Passenger	Luzon
Kwangyungshing	Shanghai
Lander 1344	Shanghai
Mitsudomaru, Steamer	Kiwa
Mowchoeng	Yokohama
Songwan	Shanghai
Sonia Travellers	Shanghai
Yuehlinglung	Shanghai
5940	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Chincook	Sydney
Chongching	Bangkok
Chop Wanookeseng	Kuala Lumpur
Choupin	Singapore
Felidimo Paguio, 27, Pot.	Manila
Unger	Calcutta
Pletam	Penang
Dr. Hoekai	London
Hornby	London
Kimpain, 58 Connaught Rd.	Rangoon East
Samsing Looyen Street	Singapore
Sisona Amanda	Dibouti
Spiedel	Saigon
Tungfuk	Peking
Webber Cornwallis	London
Yanchinglat	Vancouver, B.C.
4314/18 7/5894/1708/5577/1708	San Francisco
5714/0005/2369/1728/8774/0103	
1131/0735	Macao

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THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS

turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices.

ON BILLIARDS.

ANTHONY OF THE GAME.

I was pained to read the other day an attack upon the royal and ancient game of golf, says a writer in a Home paper. The attack, of course, was futile; indeed, its method pre-condemned it to failure. Actually, it sought to bring in, as evidence against golf, the passionate enthusiasm which it inspires in those who follow it. Men spend on some links or other time which should be devoted to their work; such was the burden of an indictment which spread itself over nearly a column of print. The writer was apparently quite blind to the enormous *petitio principii* of which he was guilty. It had not occurred to him that unless he demonstrated the superior importance and urgency of this "work" the whole elaborate structure of his argument at the first proving of expert examination fell to careless ruin.

What, after all, are the things that really matter? To such a question there might be many millions of answers, and what is this critic that he should exclude golf from his purview? Personally, I am ever ready to submit to authority, and when I see a Prime Minister putting on one side the affairs of the Empire to complete an 18-hole round, and when I know that the elect of the Church and the most brilliant ornaments of the Bar are ever ready, in their respective spheres, to copy so illustrious an example, I have no doubt that golf matters very much indeed. What right have we to condemn as mere frivolity and waste of time the sports by which our people seek store?

It is not altogether more responsible, as well as more seemly, to assume, even if we are ignorant, that there is some high merit, some innate grandeur, in the pursuits which are dear to the heart of a great nation? Of football I say nothing; it is not for a humble acolyte in the temple to handle the sacred vessels. But of billiards, as one who has served an expensive apprenticeship to the art, I am in some sort qualified to speak.

ITS ANTIQUITY.

I was attracted to the game, in the first instance, by its vast antiquity. It was known in Egypt in the early days of the Roman Empire. In Shakespeare's play of "Antony and Cleopatra" occurs this passage:

Cleo. Let's to billiards.

Char. My arm is sore; best play with Mardian.

And the Egyptians had played at pyramids, an associated game, for centuries before this. It is a pity that Shakespeare does not tell us how Charman, evidently an amateur of some promise, got on with the marker, Mardian. The beaten player's trick of alleging some excuse, and of obtaining a vicarious revenge by inveigling his conqueror into playing somebody who can give him seventy in a hundred, is common enough in these days. Shakespeare himself, playwright and actor as he was, was doubtless acquainted with the inside of many billiard rooms. It is very probable that he knew all about one of the most famous games of billiards on record—that which Drake and Hawkins were playing when the news was brought to them that the Armada had been sighted. Popular tradition, ever careless of historical accuracy, has, I know, distorted this story, but you cannot go to Plymouth Hoe to-day without realising the extreme improbability of two Admirals of the British Navy playing skittles or bowls there. We may conclude without more ado, that the game has come down to us from a very remote age; in fact, from the Bone Age—in the beginning of which there is reason for supposing that our ancestors employed the skulls of their dead enemies as balls in a crude form of billiards—through the Tusk Age, to the Bonzoline or Crystalline Age in which it flourishes at present.

As for the surface on which it was played, the slate-bed with green cloth of modern times, and the resilient cushions which enclose it, represent, of course, the last stage in a process of evolution. I reject with natural reluctance the daring theory that the "tables of the law" took their origin, or their name from some licensed billiard resort among the primitive Hebrews; and it is only by an ingenious inversion that any analogy can be established between these ordinances and the rules of the Bill and Association.

ITS SYMBOLISM.

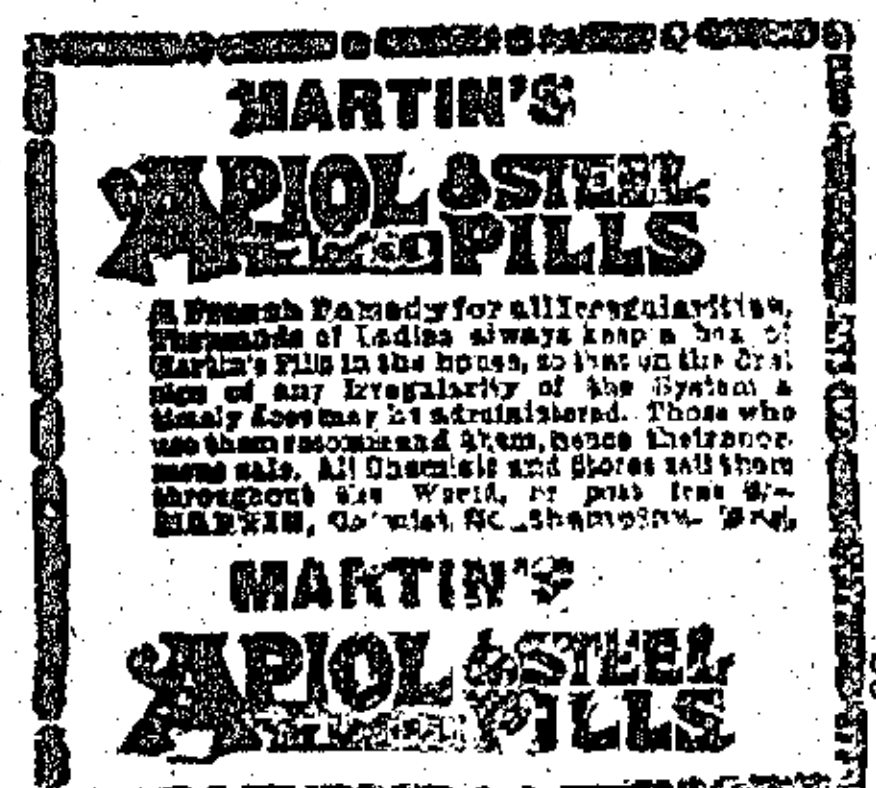
These considerations will hardly fail to awaken in the reflective mind the spirit of enquiry. What is the secret of the hold which billiards has maintained upon all sorts and conditions of men, in many lands, from the days of Charman and Mardian (to say the least) to those of John Roberts, of Stevenson, of Inman and of Reece? My answer to that question is that billiards is a *Panm of Life*. In its very earliest form it had to do with the activities of certain objects, of a more or less imperfect sphericity, within prescribed limits. The game was played by giving these objects, whose properties were uncertain, impulses, and its fortunes were determined by what happened to them. With all our progress, this description of the game is essentially accurate at the present day. It is, so far as I am concerned, and I can speak of a good-sized break; my friends have often heard me. Well, what are we but billiard balls upon the plain, or plane of existence—the sport of external forces? It has always astonished me that the Alexandrine philosophers, who must, as we have seen, have been familiar with the game, did not exploit this analogy at once so obvious and so exact.

We may look at the subject from another point of view; we may conceive ourselves to be the players and the prizes of life to be in question. How true it is that we do not realise the impulse, or gauge exactly what the means will effect. I could be improvingly didactic at this point, but I put the temptation away from me. We all know the extreme carelessness of player—the overcautious, over-careful cueist who measures his stroke to a nicety, and misses his object by a hair's breadth. We know, too, the noisy, dashing, haphazard man who hits hard and comes

to nought or who wins through, as the saying is, more by luck than judgment. Then there is the player who takes no risks and leaves no hazard, who plays without imagination, and who "pots the white" and leaves a "double bank" without remorse. And lastly, there is the well graced player of experience, at whose touch the balls cannon obediency or run into the pockets, and whose manifold resource enables him to turn the most difficult position to account. All of them have their counterparts in the real game in which we all play or are played with. They are revealing symbols; human nature is very legible in some of its aspects round a billiard table.

AND 'TIS FASCINATION.

This is peculiar and irresistible, when once it has been experienced. There is no game in which the spirit of emulation is keener. I have known a man strive for victory in but a single game for eight hours at a stretch, and then go home to beguile the wife of his bosom with strange tales. There is the joy of the fluke, the greater because we know we have no right to it. It is this, I think, which especially endears the game to those ladies who take part in it. Undoubtedly the fluke, particularly that which the audience fails to distinguish from a good shot, is a boon and blessing from the player's skill. Naturally it does not flatter his skill, but it serves to let him think that he is not entirely of the good books of Chance. And chance, or destiny, has a great deal to say even when the players are champions. To revert to our symbolism, many a fine stroke is spoilt because the cue has not been chalked.



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A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd to 9th Mar, 1913.

High Water. Low Water.

Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height
Satur.	3 m 7.16	5.5	h. m.	1.35	2.0
Sun.	4 m 8.45	5.5	h. m.	2.44	2.2
Mon.	5 m 9.24	5.5	h. m.	2.40	2.2
Tues.	6 m 8.41	5.5	h. m.	2.56	2.7
Wed.	7 m 9.6	5.5	h. m.	3.20	2.9
Thurs.	8 m 9.24	5.5	h. m.	3.40	3.1
Fri.	9 m 10.13	5.5	h. m.	3.58	3.3

THE DIRECTOR & CHRONICLE 1913.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, CORREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, SIBERIA, SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTOR covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which European trade is carried on. Not only is the Directory at full and complete for each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DIRECTION, carefully revised each year, and which will serve as accurate guides for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, etc., etc. The information is the most complete and reliable, and is condensed into a handy and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume. Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps and Plans, only 1,852, \$10.00. Directory only 382, \$6.00.

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Taku	Taku	Taku
Amoy	Amoy	Amoy
Swatow	Swatow	Swatow
Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Manchuria	Manchuria	Manchuria
Chinwangtao	Chinwangtao	Chinwangtao
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Taku	Taku	Taku
Amoy	Amoy	Amoy
Swatow	Swatow	Swatow
Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

MACAO.

THE DIRECTORIES AND DESCRIPTIONS ARE:

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Taku	Taku	Taku
Amoy	Amoy	Amoy
Swatow	Swatow	Swatow
Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai

OFFICES OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

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MAP OF THE FAR EAST

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA

PLAN OF KOREA AND HONGKONG

PLAN OF HONGKONG (Kowloon)

PLAN OF HONGKONG (Kowloon)

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Chinwangtao	Chinwangtao	Chinwangtao
Taku	Taku	Taku
Amoy	Amoy	Amoy
Swatow	Swatow	Swatow
Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at noon.—The barometer has

fallen quickly over North Japan, the depression

having advanced north-eastwards. It is

situated to the N.E. of Hokkaido this morning.

Pressure has increased generally over the

continent, and is highest over the Lower

Yangtze Valley.

Moderate to fresh N.E. winds may be expected

over the northern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at

10 a.m. to-day, 1.76 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon

to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong and Neighbourhood.—Moderate to fresh;

rain, probably improving later.

Formosa Channel.—N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and

Lanau.—The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and

Lanau.—The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2nd MAY, 1913, A.M.

Station.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Humidity.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Station.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Humidity.

Direction.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STRAITS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, SUMATRA AND YOKOHAMA	DELTA	5 P.M. 3rd May.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 8th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	OHINA	Noon, 10th May.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	NILE	About 14th May.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1913.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STRAITS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 6th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 8th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING," Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft; Electric Fans fitted.

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N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 13 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 3rd May, 1913. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS [7]

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STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 2nd May.	On 24th May, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 30th May.	On 21st June, 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to

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S.S. BIRKENFELS 24th May.	S.S. SAXONIA
S.S. SAXONIA	For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. PREUSSEN	S.S. BAYERN
	For MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
	S.S. ABABIA
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	For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
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Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1913.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. S. Roush	TUESDAY, 6th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgkin	FRIDAY, 9th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAIHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 13th May, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

HAIMUN	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 4th May, at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 7th May, at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1913.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

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TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

and the TWIN SCREW S.S.

"NIPPON MARU."

INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.
Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	TUESDAY, 27th May, NOON.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	TUESDAY, 24th June, at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	TUESDAY, 15th July, at Noon.

THE S.S. "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 27th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS

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BUYO MARU, HONGKONG-MARU AND KIYO MARU

Fly between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	SATURDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.

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S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangrove, Iloilo and Cebu	On 7th May, 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	McMurray	Manila, Mangrove, Iloilo and Cebu	On 17th May, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers
HONGKONG, 19th April, 1913. PHILIPPINES S.S. CO. [10]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CHICAGO MARU"	S. Nemoto	SATURDAY, 17th May, at 2 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	K. Horii	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at 2 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 13th June, at 2 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kano	WEDNESDAY, 27th June, at 2 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	P. Saito	THURSDAY, 10th July, at 2 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, at 2 P.M.

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA.
Calling at MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	H. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	THURSDAY, 26th June, at 4 P.M.
"INDO MARU"	K. Komiya	WEDNESDAY, 30th July, at 4 P.M.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKKAICHI.				
"SAIGON MARU"	...	T. Yamaguchi	WEDNESDAY,	21st May, at 4 P.M.
"INDO MARU"	...	K. Komiya	SUNDAY,	22nd June, at 4 P.M.
"LUZON MARU"	...	H. Yamamoto	FRIDAY,	18th July, at 4 P.M.

CHINA & FORMOSA LINE.

FOR FOCHOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KALJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 7th May, at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJI MARU"	S. Tokuhiko	SUNDAY, 4th May, at Noon.
"TAMAGI MARU"	M. Nagano	11th May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSU MARU"	K. Tashiro	WEDNESDAY, 14th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR CANTON.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Praya Central). For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Z. KAMIYA

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. 4th May, Sunday after Ascension. Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Full Choir. Responses. Psalms, Venite, Gloria, Stanford in B flat; Jubilate, Hays in F; Anthem, "Lift up your heads." Coleridge-Taylor; Hymns, 207, and 147. N.B.—Psalm 19, verses 1, 2, 12, and 14 in unison; Psalm 20, verses 1, 5, and 9 in unison; Psalm 21, verses 1, 2, 9, and 13 in unison; Hymn 147, verses 3, and 5 in unison. Evensong (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, Battisill, Jones, Hopkins; Magnificat, Barnby (11th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 150, 354, and 12.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, May 3rd. Morning Worship, at 11 a.m.; Evening Worship, at 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *York*, which left Hongkong on the 1st April, at 10 a.m., arrived at Genoa on the 30th April, at 7 a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Dombay Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 29th April, and is expected here on the 5th May.

The N.Y.K. str. *Inaba Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 1st May, and is expected here on the 5th May.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hirano Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 2nd May, and is expected here on the 5th May.

The N.Y.K. str. *Shidzuoka Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port on the 11th May, and is expected here on the 11th May.

The P.M. str. *Nile* left San Francisco for Hongkong on the 25th April, via the usual ports of call.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL

LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
"TAIYUAN"	...	10th May.
"GUTHRIE"	...	23rd May.
"CHANGSHA"	...	14th June.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 29th April, 1913. TELEPHONE No. 36. AGENTS. [620]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STRAITS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"BUELOW"	Capt. C. Nahrath, 16,900	Wedday, 14th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN"	Capt. A. Ahlborn, 17,300	About Wed'day 14th May.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Capt. D. Lenz, 6,000	Saturday, 17th May, at 9 A.M.
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Capt. H. Bremer, 6,100	About Tuesday, 27th May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOENHO"	Capt. F. Schmidt, 5,000	End of May.

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For Further Particulars apply to

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Hongkong, 2nd May 1913. [4]

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